PXI

NI PXI-1056 User Manual

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National Instruments Corporate Headquarters

11500 North Mopac Expressway Austin, Texas 78759-3504 USA Tel: 512 683 0100

Worldwide Offices

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About This Manual

The *NI PXI-1056 User Manual* contains information about installing, configuring, using, and maintaining the NI PXI-1056 18-slot chassis.

Conventions

The following conventions are used in this manual:

» The **»** symbol leads you through nested menu items and dialog box options to a final action. The sequence **File»Page Setup»Options** directs you to pull down the **File** menu, select the **Page Setup** item, and select **Options** from the last dialog box.

This icon denotes a note, which alerts you to important information.

This icon denotes a caution, which advises you of precautions to take to avoid injury, data loss, or a system crash. When this symbol is marked on the product, refer to the *Read Me First: Safety and Radio-Frequency Interference* document, shipped with the product, for precautions to take.

bold Bold text denotes items that you must select or click in the software, such as menu items and dialog box options. Bold text also denotes parameter names.

italic Italic text denotes variables, emphasis, a cross reference, or an introduction to a key concept. Italic text also denotes text that is a placeholder for a word or value that you must supply.

`monospace` Text in this font denotes text or characters that you should enter from the keyboard, sections of code, programming examples, and syntax examples. This font is also used for the proper names of disk drives, paths, directories, programs, subprograms, subroutines, device names, functions, operations, variables, filenames and extensions, and code excerpts.

Related Documentation

The following documents contain information that you might find helpful as you read this manual:

- *CompactPCI Specification PICMG 2.0 R 3.0*
- *PXI Hardware Specification*, *Revision 2.2*
- *PXI Software Specification*, *Revision 2.2*
- IEEE 1101.1-1991, *IEEE Standard for Mechanical Core Specifications for Microcomputers Using IEC 603-2 Connectors*
- IEEE 1101.10, *IEEE Standard for Additional Mechanical Specifications for Microcomputers Using IEEE 1101.1 Equipment Practice*

1

Getting Started

This chapter describes the key features of the PXI-1056 chassis and lists the kit contents and optional equipment you can order from National Instruments.

Unpacking

Carefully inspect the shipping container and the chassis for damage. Check for visible damage to the metal work. Check to make sure all handles, hardware, and switches are undamaged. Inspect the inner chassis for any possible damage, debris, or detached components. If damage appears to have been caused during shipment, file a claim with the carrier. Retain the packing material for possible inspection and/or reshipment.

What You Need to Get Started

The PXI-1056 kit contains the following items:

- ❑ PXI-1056 chassis
- ❑ Filler panels
- ❑ AC power cable (refer to Table 1-1 for AC power cables)
- ❑ *NI PXI-1056 User Manual*
- ❑ *Read Me First: Safety and Radio-Frequency Interference*
- ❑ Driver CD-ROM containing NI PXI chassis software
- ❑ Chassis number labels

Table 1-1. AC Power Cables

Power Cable	Reference Standards
Standard 120 V (USA)	NEMA 5-15
Switzerland 220 V	SEV
Australia 240 V	AS C112
Universal Euro 230 V	CEE (7), II, IV, VII IEC83
North America 240 V	NEMA 6-15
United Kingdom 230 V	BS 1363/IEC83

If you are missing any of the items listed in Table 1-1, or if you have the incorrect AC power cable, contact National Instruments.

Key Features

The PXI-1056 combines a high-performance 18 slot 3U-sized (or 4 3U and 7 6U slot) PXI backplane with a high-output power supply and a structural design that has been optimized for maximum usability in a wide range of applications. The modular design of the chassis ensures a high level of maintainability, resulting in a very low mean time to repair (MTTR). The PXI-1056 complies with the *PXI Hardware Specification*, *Revision 2.2* (32-bit), offering advanced timing and synchronization features.

Note The PXI-1056 chassis only complies with the 32-bit/33 MHz operational specs of the *PXI Hardware Specification*.

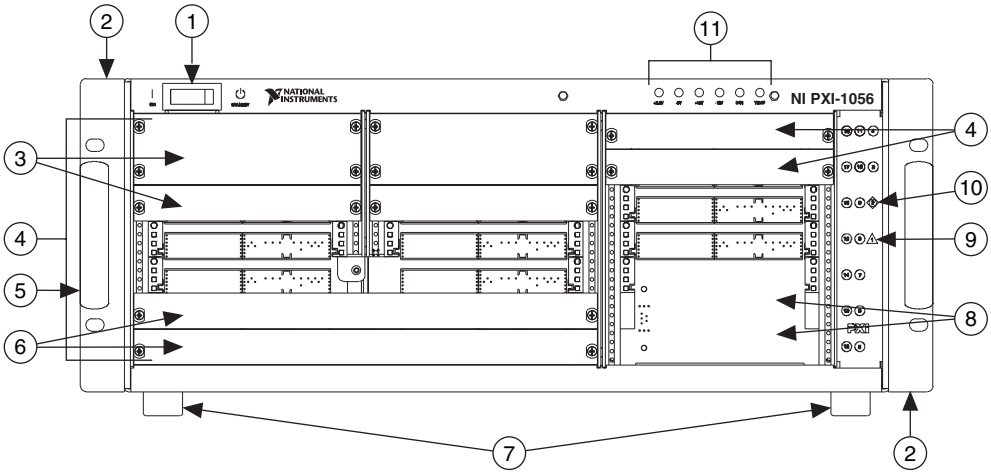
The key features of the PXI-1056 include the following:

- PXI and CompactPCI (PICMG 2.0 R 3.0) module compatibility
- 4 3U-sized and 7 6U-sized dual-stack capable slots
- Universal AC input: automatic voltage and frequency ranging
- Over-current protection through push-reset circuit breaker (no AC-input fuses to replace)
- Removable modular power-supply shuttle
- Remote voltage, temperature, and fan monitoring through a rear-panel RS-232 connector
- On/Off (Standby) power switch on the front panel for easy access

- Temperature-sensing module that can adjust fan speed based on air-intake temperature to minimize audible noise
- Front-panel LEDs that indicate a voltage regulation failure, a fan failure, or over-temperature condition
- Programmable PXI trigger routing between PXI bus segments
- Optional carrying handle and feet for portability
- Front rack mount brackets and handles

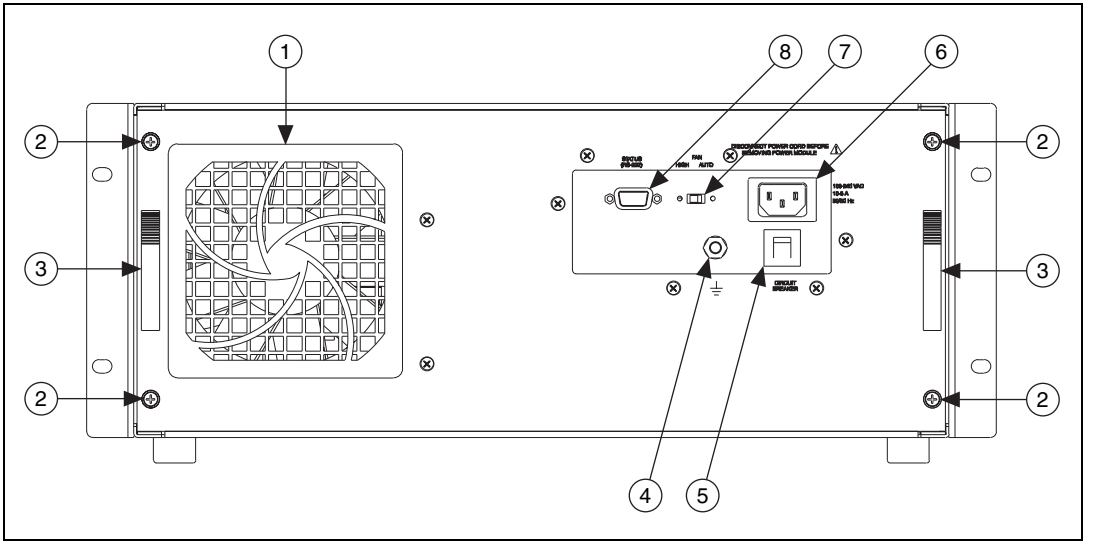
Chassis Description

Figures 1-1 and 1-2 show the key features of the PXI-1056 chassis front and rear panels. Figure 1-1 shows the front view of the PXI-1056. Figure 1-2 shows the rear view.



1	On/Off (Standby) Power Switch	5	Chassis Handle	9	System Controller Slot
2	Mounting Brackets	6	6U Filler Panels	10	Star Trigger/Peripheral Slot
3	3U Filler Panels	7	Rubber Feet	11	Voltage/Fan/Temperature LEDs
4	Generic Peripheral Slots	8	Controller Expansion Slots		

Figure 1-1. Front View of the PXI-1056 Chassis



1	Fan Filter Cover	6	Universal AC Inlet
2	Power Supply Shuttle Retainer Screws (x4)	7	Fan Speed Selector Switch
3	Power Supply Shuttle Handles (x2)	8	RS-232 Connector for Remote Voltage/Temperature/Fan Monitoring
4	Chassis Ground Screw		
5	Circuit Breaker		

Figure 1-2. Rear View of the PXI-1056 Chassis

Optional Equipment

Contact National Instruments to order the following options for the PXI-1056 chassis.

EMC Filler Panels

Optional EMC filler panel kits are available from National Instruments.

Rear Rack Mount Kits

A rear rack mount kit option is available for mounting the PXI-1056 chassis into a 19 in. instrument cabinet.

PXI-1056 Backplane Overview

Interoperability with CompactPCI

The PXI-1056 backplane is interoperable with 5 V and universal PXI-compatible products and standard CompactPCI products. This is an important feature, because some PXI systems may require components that do not implement PXI-specific features. For example, you may want to use a standard CompactPCI network interface card in a PXI chassis.

The signals on the backplane P1 connectors meet the requirements of the CompactPCI specification for both peripheral and system modules. Refer to Appendix B, *Pinouts*, for pinout information.

The PXI-specific signals are on the backplane P2 connectors and are found only on those signal lines reserved or not used in the CompactPCI 64-bit specification. Therefore, all modules that meet the requirements of the CompactPCI 64-bit specification will function in the PXI-1056. Refer to Appendix B, *Pinouts*, for pinout information.

Note The PXI-1056 backplane is 32-bit PCI. 64-bit CompactPCI cards will operate in 32-bit mode in this chassis.

The PXI-1056 backplane has +5 V V(I/O). Refer to the *CompactPCI Specification PICMG 2.0 R 3.0* for details regarding V(I/O).

System Controller Slot

The system controller slot is slot 1 of the chassis as defined by the PXI Specification. It has one controller expansion slot for system controller modules that are wider than one slot. As defined in the PXI Specification, these slots allow the controller to expand to the left to prevent the controller from using peripheral slots.

Star Trigger Slot

The star trigger (ST) slot is slot 2. This slot has dedicated equal-length trigger lines between slot 2 and peripheral slots 3 through 15 (refer to Figure 1-3). The PXI Specification defines only 13 star trigger lines; therefore, the last three slots do not receive a star trigger. Slot 2 is intended for modules with ST functionality that can provide individual triggers to all other peripheral modules. However, if you do not require advanced trigger functionality, you can install any standard peripheral module in this slot.

The star trigger slot can also be used to provide a PXI_CLK10 signal to the backplane. For more information regarding PXI_CLK10, refer to the *System Reference Clock* section.

Peripheral Slots

There are 17 3U-sized peripheral slots including the star trigger slot. Three of these slots can only be used for 3U modules. The chassis has a number of peripheral slots that can also be used in a 6U configuration. They can be used for a mix of 3U and 6U modules, or they can be used to hold up to 7 6U modules.

Local Bus

The PXI backplane local bus is a daisy-chained bus that connects each peripheral slot with adjacent peripheral slots (refer to Figure 1-3). For example, slot 2's right local bus connects to slot 3's left local bus, and so on.

The left local bus signal lines on slot 2 are used for star trigger and do not connect to slot 1. The right local bus signal lines on slots 4, 11, and 18 are not routed anywhere. Likewise, the left local bus signal lines on shots 5 and 12 are not routed anywhere.

Each local bus is 13 lines wide and can pass analog signals up to 42 V between cards or provide a high-speed TTL side-band digital communication path that does not reduce the PXI bus bandwidth.

Initialization software uses the configuration information specific to adjacent peripheral modules to evaluate local bus compatibility.

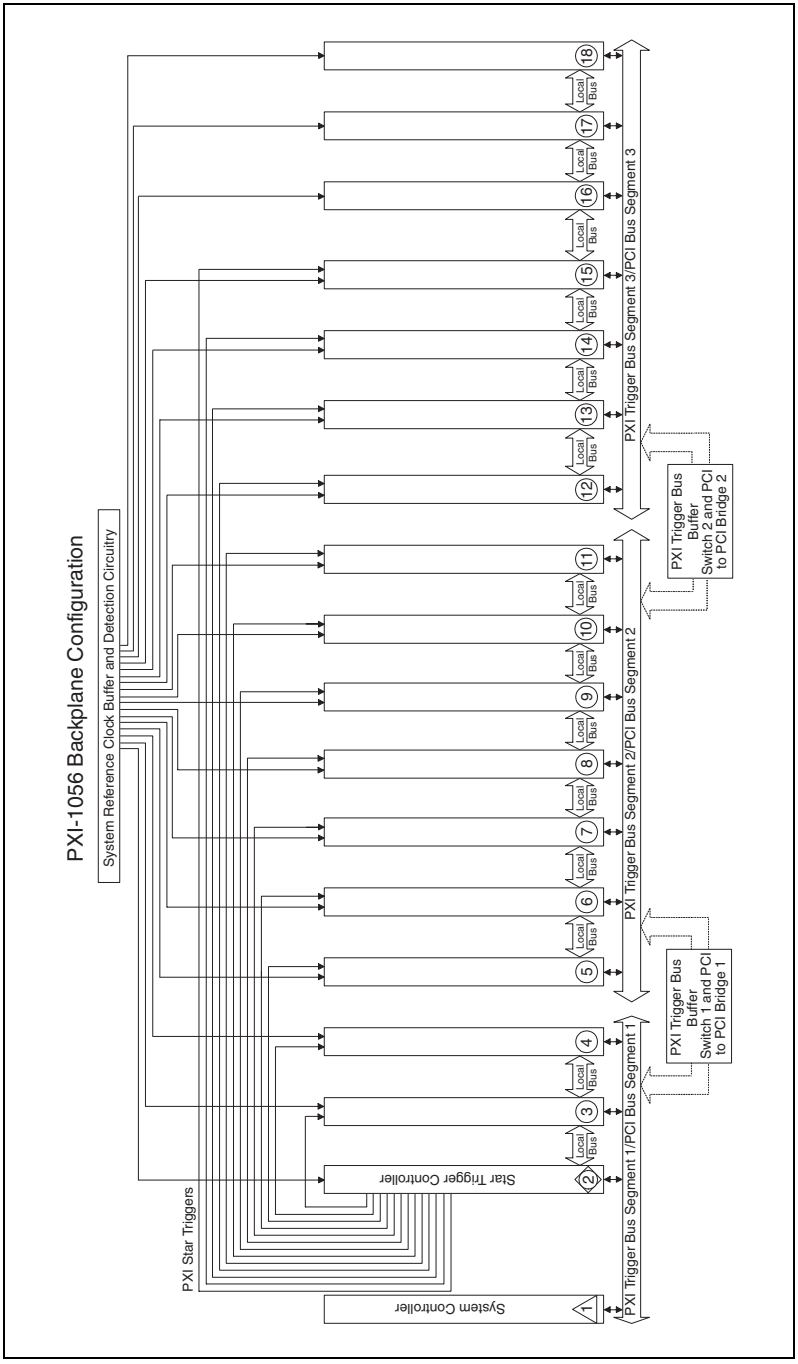


Figure 1-3. PXI CLK_10 and Star Trigger Routing

Trigger Bus

All slots on each PXI bus segment share eight PXI trigger lines. You can use these trigger lines in a variety of ways. For example, you can use triggers to synchronize the operation of several different PXI peripheral modules. In other applications, one module located in slot 2 can control carefully timed sequences of operations performed on other modules in the system. Modules can pass triggers to one another, allowing precisely timed responses to asynchronous external events the system is monitoring or controlling.

The PXI trigger lines from adjacent PXI trigger bus segments can be routed in either direction across the PXI bridges through buffers. This allows you to send trigger signals to, and receive trigger signals from, every slot in the chassis. Static trigger routing (user-specified line and directional assignments) can be configured through Measurement & Automation Explorer (MAX). Dynamic routing of triggers (automatic line assignments) is supported through certain National Instruments drivers like NI-DAQmx.

Note Although any trigger line may be routed in either direction, it cannot be routed in more than one direction at a time.

System Reference Clock

The PXI-1056 supplies the PXI 10 MHz system clock signal (PXI_CLK10) independently to each peripheral slot. An independent buffer (having a source impedance matched to the backplane and a skew of less than 250 ps between slots) drives the clock signal to each peripheral slot. You can use this common reference clock signal to synchronize multiple modules in a measurement or control system. You can drive PXI_CLK10 from an external source through the PXI_CLK10_IN pin on the P2 connector of the star trigger slot. Refer to Table B-4, *P2 (J2) Connector Pinout for the Star Trigger Slot*. Sourcing an external clock on this pin automatically overrides the backplane's 10 MHz source.

2

Installation and Configuration

This chapter describes how to install, configure, and use the PXI-1056 chassis.

Before connecting the chassis to a power source, read this chapter and the *Read Me First: Safety and Radio-Frequency Interference* document included with your chassis.

Safety Information

Caution Before undertaking any troubleshooting, maintenance, or exploratory procedure, carefully read the following caution notices.

This equipment contains voltage hazardous to human life and safety, and is capable of inflicting personal injury.

- **Chassis Grounding**—The PXI-1056 requires a connection from the premise wire safety ground to the PXI-1056 chassis ground. The earth safety ground *must* be connected during use of this equipment to minimize shock hazards. Refer to the *Connecting Safety Ground* section for instructions on connecting safety ground.
- **Live Circuits**—Operating personnel and service personnel *must* not remove protective covers when operating or servicing the PXI-1056. Adjustments and service to internal components must be undertaken by qualified service technicians. During service of this product, the mains connector to the premise wiring must be disconnected. Dangerous voltages may be present under certain conditions; use extreme caution.
- **Explosive Atmosphere**—Do *not* operate the chassis in conditions where flammable gases are present. Under such conditions this equipment is unsafe and may ignite the gases or gas fumes.
- **Part Replacement**—Only service this equipment with parts that are exact replacements, both electrically and mechanically. Contact National Instruments for replacement part information. Installation of parts with those that are not direct replacements may cause harm to

personnel operating the chassis. Furthermore, damage or fire may occur if replacement parts are unsuitable.

- **Modification**—Do *not* modify any part of the chassis from its original condition. Unsuitable modifications may result in safety hazards.

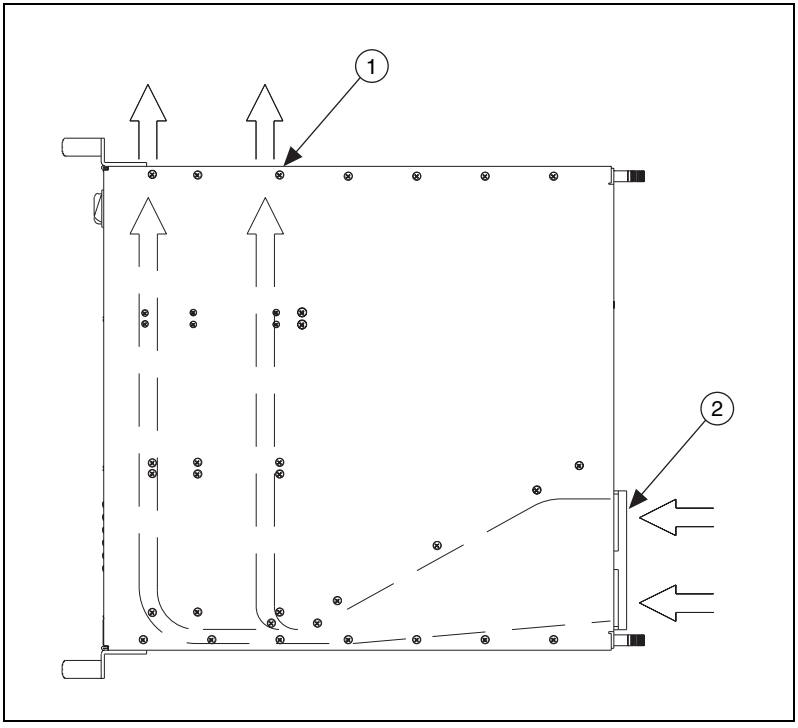
Chassis Cooling Considerations

The PXI-1056 is designed to operate on a bench or in an instrument rack. Determine how you want to use the PXI-1056 and follow the appropriate installation instructions.

Providing Adequate Clearance

Apertures in the rear and along the left side of the chassis facilitate power supply and module cooling. Air enters through a filter and fan inlet in the right rear of the chassis and exits through the left side of the chassis, as shown in Figure 2-1. Place the PXI-1056 on a bench top or in an instrument rack so that the fan (air inlet) and the air outlet apertures along the right side of the chassis have adequate ventilation. Keep other equipment a minimum of 76.2 mm (3 in.) away from the air inlet on the rear of the chassis.

When rack mounting the PXI-1056, provide at least 44.5 mm (1.75 in.) clearance on the right side of the unit for adequate venting. High-power applications may require additional clearance.



1	Air Outlets (Side of Chassis)	2	Air Intake (Back of Chassis)

Figure 2-1. PXI-1056 Chassis Airflow Side View

Install the chassis so that you can easily access the rear panel. This simplifies replacing the air filter or power supply shuttle, if necessary.

Setting Fan Speed

The fan-speed selector switch is on the rear panel of the PXI-1056. Refer to Figure 1-2, *Rear View of the PXI-1056 Chassis*, to locate the fan-speed selector switch. Select HIGH for maximum cooling performance (recommended) or AUTO for quieter operation. When set to AUTO, the fan speed is determined by chassis intake air temperature.

Installing Filler Panels

To improve module cooling performance, install filler panels (provided with the chassis) in unused or empty slots. Secure with the captive mounting screws provided.

Rack Mounting

Rack-mount applications may require the optional rear rack mount kit available from National Instruments. Refer to Figure A-3, *PXI-1056 Rack Mount Components*, and the instructions supplied with the rack mount kits to install your PXI-1056 in an instrument rack.

Note You may want to remove the feet from the PXI-1056 when rack mounting. To do so, remove the screws holding the feet in place.

Connecting Safety Ground

Caution The PXI-1056 chassis is designed with a three-position NEMA 5-15 style plug for the U.S. that connects the ground line to the chassis ground. To minimize shock hazard, make sure the electrical power outlet you use to power the chassis has an appropriate earth safety ground.

If your power outlet does not have an appropriate ground connection, you must connect the premise safety ground to the chassis grounding screw located on the rear panel. Refer to Figure 1-2, *Rear View of the PXI-1056 Chassis*, to locate the chassis grounding screw. Complete the following steps to connect the safety ground.

1. Connect a 16 AWG (1.3 mm) wire to the chassis grounding screw using a grounding lug. The wire must have green insulation with a yellow stripe or must be noninsulated (bare).
2. Attach the opposite end of the wire to permanent earth ground using toothed washers or a toothed lug.

Connecting to Power Source

Caution Do *not* install modules prior to performing the following power-on test.

Attach input power through the rear AC inlet using the appropriate AC power cable supplied. Refer to Figure 1-2, *Rear View of the PXI-1056 Chassis*, to locate the AC inlet.

Caution To completely remove power, you *must* disconnect the AC power cable.

The power switch allows you to power on the chassis or place it in standby mode. Push the power switch to the On (Left) position (if not already on). Observe that the fan becomes operational and the power switch LED is a steady green.

Installing a PXI Controller

This section contains general instructions for installing a PXI controller in the PXI-1056 chassis. Refer to your PXI controller user manual for specific instructions and cautions. Complete the following steps to install a controller.

1. Plug in the PXI chassis before installing the controller. The power cord grounds the chassis and protects it from electrical damage while you install the controller. Make sure the chassis power switch is in the Off (Standby) position.

Caution To protect both yourself and the chassis from electrical hazards, leave the chassis off until you finish installing the controller.

2. Install the controller into the system controller slot (slot 1, indicated by the red card guides) by first placing the controller edges into the front controller guides (right and left). Slide the controller to the rear of the chassis (making sure that the injector/ejector handle is pushed down as shown in Figure 2-2).

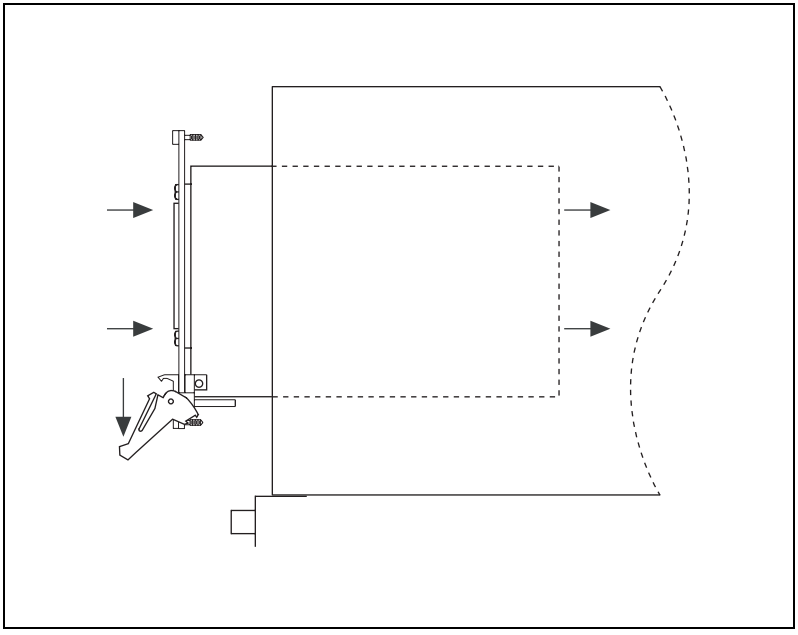
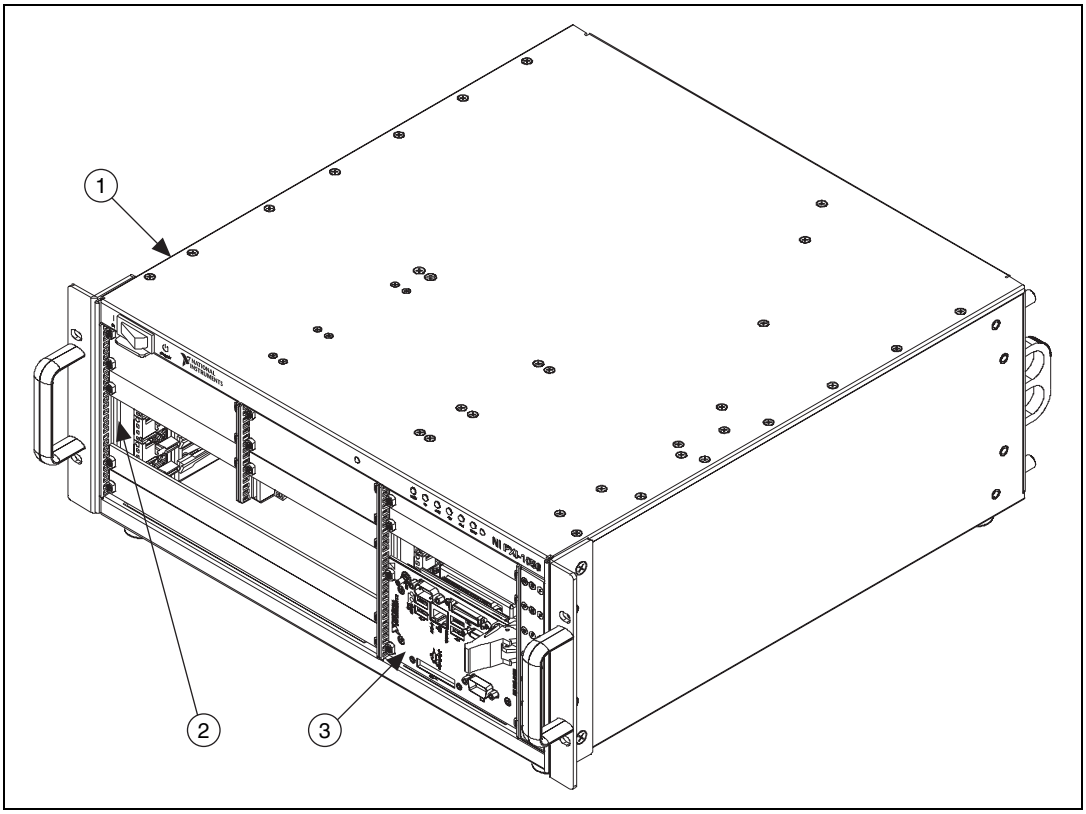


Figure 2-2. Injector/Ejector Handle Position during Controller or Peripheral Module Insertion

3. When you begin to feel resistance, push up on the injector/ejector handle to inject the controller fully into the chassis frame. Secure the controller front panel to the chassis using the controller front-panel mounting screws.
4. Connect the keyboard, mouse, and monitor to the appropriate connectors. Connect devices to ports as required by your system configuration.
5. Power on the chassis. Verify that the controller boots. If the controller does not boot, refer to your controller user manual.

Figure 2-3 shows a PXI controller installed in the system controller slot of a PXI-1056 chassis. You can place CompactPCI or PXI modules in any other slot.



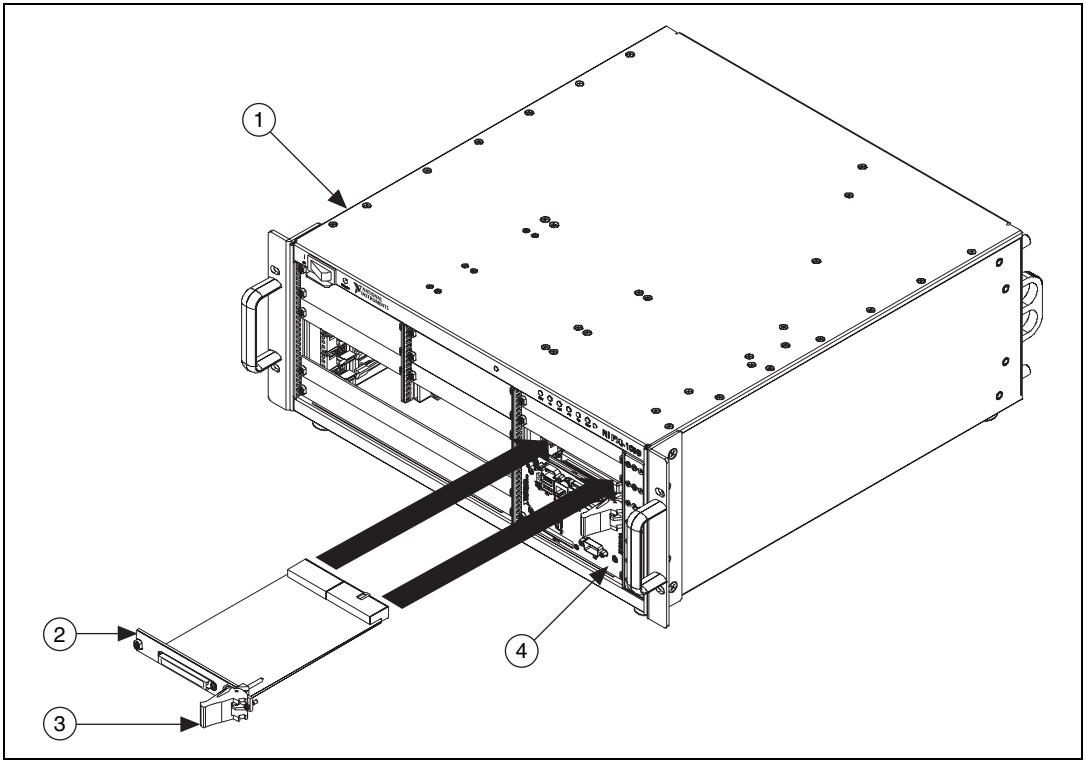
1 PXI-1056 Chassis	2 Injector/Ejector Rail	3 NI PXI Controller

Figure 2-3. NI PXI Controller Installed in a PXI-1056 Chassis

Installing PXI Modules

Complete the following steps to install a module.

1. Make sure the power switch is in the Off (Standby) position.
2. Install a module into a chassis slot by first placing the module card edges into the front module guides (left and right), as shown in Figure 2-4. Slide the module to the rear of the chassis, making sure that the injector/ejector handle is pushed down as shown in Figure 2-2.
3. When you begin to feel resistance, push up on the injector/ejector handle to fully inject the module into the chassis frame. Secure the module front panel to the chassis using the module front-panel mounting screws.



1	PXI-1056 Chassis	2	PXI Module	3	Injector/Ejector Handle	4	NI PXI Controller

Figure 2-4. Installing PXI or CompactPCI Modules

Power Switch LED Indicator

The chassis power switch has an integrated LED. This LED indicates the chassis is powered on and operating normally.

Front Panel LED Indicators

Cautions Operating the PXI system outside of the specified temperature range may result in loss of data, reduction of chassis life, or damage to equipment.

Power supply output voltages out of regulation may result in equipment malfunction, incorrect data, or failure of system to boot.

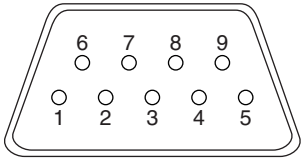
There are six dual-color LED indicators on the front panel of the chassis. Four of the LEDs indicate the status of voltage supply regulation (+3.3 V, 5 V, +12 V, –12 V). The FAN LED indicates the operational status of the fan. The TEMP LED indicates whether the chassis is maintaining a proper operating temperature, or whether there is an over-temperature condition. The operating temperature of the chassis should not exceed 60 °C.

Remote Voltage, Temperature, and Fan Monitoring

The PXI-1056 chassis supports remote voltage, temperature, and fan monitoring through a RS-232 9-pin D-sub connector located on the rear panel. Table 2-1 shows the pinout of the 9-pin D-sub connector.

Table 2-1. Voltage Monitoring Connector Pinout

D-sub Pin	Signal
1	Ground
2	Receive data input
3	Request to send, input
4	Transmit data, output
5	Clear to send, output
6	Reserved
7	Reserved
8	Reserved
9	Reserved



Caution Use the rear-panel 9-pin D-sub connector to connect to an RS-232-capable device. Do *not* use the connector to supply power to external devices, or damage to the chassis may result.

Serial Communication Command Set

Voltage, temperature, and fan speed statuses may be read using the following defined command set. Any monitored parameter having a trip point to indicate a fail status will also generate an autonomous status message to indicate the fault condition.

Terminal Settings

The communication terminal must be set to the following settings.

Parameter	Value
Baud rate	9600
Data bits	8
Parity	None
Stop bits	1
Flow control	None

RS-232 Command Syntax

The following tables contain each available command in the set, along with proper syntax and brief descriptions of their effects. In each example, the *Command* column lists each command that can be sent through the RS-232 terminal to the monitoring system, the *Response* column lists the syntax of the return value from the monitoring system, and *X* represents the returned value itself (in single-digit integer, multiple digit integer, and decimalized values).

Notes The commands are case sensitive.

The order of the <CR><LF> commands is the ideal order, and may not be implemented as such in older versions of the SMM code.

Temperature Measurement Commands

Note Units are in degrees Celsius.

Command	Response	Description
TA	TA:<CR><LF> T1: +*XX*<CR><LF> T2: +*XX*<CR><LF> T3: +*XX*<CR><LF>	Transmit all temperatures
T1	T1: +*XX*<CR><LF>	Transmit temperature sensor #1 value
T2	T2: +*XX*<CR><LF>	Transmit temperature sensor #2 value
T3	T3: +*XX*<CR><LF>	Transmit temperature sensor #3 value
ST	ST:T1: *x* <CR><LF>	Temperature sensor #1, *x* = OK or FAIL
	ST:T2: *x* <CR><LF>	Temperature sensor #2, *x* = OK or FAIL
	ST:T3: *x* <CR><LF>	Temperature sensor #3, *x* = OK or FAIL

Fan Speed Measurement Commands

Command	Response	Description
FA	FA:<CR><LF> F1: *XXXX* RPM<CR><LF> F2: *XXXX* RPM<CR><LF> F3: *XXXX* RPM<CR><LF> F4: *XXXX* RPM<CR><LF>	Transmit all fan speeds
F1	F1: *XXXX* RPM<CR><LF>	Transmit fan speed #1 value
F2	F2: *XXXX* RPM<CR><LF>	Transmit fan speed #2 value
F3	F3: *XXXX* RPM<CR><LF>	Transmit fan speed #3 value
F4	F4: *XXXX* RPM<CR><LF>	Transmit fan speed #4 value

Command	Response	Description
SF	SF:F1: *x*<CR><LF>	Fan #1, *x* = OK or FAIL
	SF:F2: *x*<CR><LF>	Fan #2, *x* = OK or FAIL
	SF:F3: *x*<CR><LF>	Fan #3, *x* = OK or FAIL
	SF:F4: *x*<CR><LF>	Fan #4, *x* = OK or FAIL

Voltage Measurement Commands

Note Units are in V_{DC}.

Command	Response	Description
VA	VA: <CR><LF>	Transmit all voltages as listed below:
	V1: +*X.XXX*<CR><LF>	Voltage of the +3.3VDC Power supply
	V2: +*X.XXX*<CR><LF>	Voltage of the +5VDC Power supply
	V3: +*XX.XX*<CR><LF>	Voltage of the +12VDC Power supply
	V4: -*XX.XX*<CR><LF>	Voltage of the –12VDC Power supply
	V5: +*X.XXX*<CR><LF>	Voltage of the +5 VDC VSB Power Supply
V1	V1: +*X.XXX*<CR><LF>	Voltage of the +3.3VDC Power supply
V2	V2: +*X.XXX*<CR><LF>	Voltage of the +5VDC Power supply
V3	V3: +*XX.XX*<CR><LF>	Voltage of the +12VDC Power supply
V4	V4: -*XX.XX*<CR><LF>	Voltage of the –12VDC Power supply
V5	V5: +*X.XXX*<CR><LF>	Voltage of the +5 VDC VSB Power Supply
SP	SP:PS: x <CR><LF>	Power supply status, *x* = OK or FAIL
SV	SV:V1: *x*<CR><LF>	+3.3VDC supply, *x* = OK or FAIL
	SV:V2: *x*<CR><LF>	+5VDC supply, *x* = OK or FAIL
	SV:V3: *x*<CR><LF>	+12VDC supply, *x* = OK or FAIL
	SV:V4: *x*<CR><LF>	–12VCDC supply, *x* = OK or FAIL
	SV:V5: *x*<CR><LF>	+5VDC VSB supply, *x* = OK or FAIL

Request for All Status

Note Voltage units are in V_{DC}, and temperature units are in degrees Celsius.

Command	Response	Description
SA	<CR><LF>MONITOR, 209-2*xxx*-C*xx*-00 R*x* <CR><LF><CR><LF>	Header information
	SP:PS: *x* <CR><LF>	Power supply status, *x* = OK or FAIL
	ST:T1: *x* <CR><LF>	Temperature sensor #1, *x* = OK or FAIL
	ST:T2: *x* <CR><LF>	Temperature sensor #2, *x* = OK or FAIL
	ST:T3: *x* <CR><LF>	Temperature sensor #3, *x* = OK or FAIL
	SV:V1: *x*<CR><LF>	+3.3VDC supply, *x* = OK or FAIL
	SV:V2: *x*<CR><LF>	+5VDC supply, *x* = OK or FAIL
	SV:V3: *x*<CR><LF>	+12VDC supply, *x* = OK or FAIL
	SV:V4: *x*<CR><LF>	–12VCDC supply, *x* = OK or FAIL
	SV:V5: *x*<CR><LF>	+5VDC VSB supply, *x* = OK or FAIL
	SF:F1: *x*<CR><LF>	Fan #1, *x* = OK or FAIL
	SF:F2: *x*<CR><LF>	Fan #2, *x* = OK or FAIL
	SF:F3: *x*<CR><LF>	Fan #3, *x* = OK or FAIL
	SF:F4: *x*<CR><LF>	Fan #4, *x* = OK or FAIL

Help Menu Requests

Note This is not available on older SMM code versions.

Command	Response
?	<CR><LF>Commands are 2 letters in length as follows: <CR><LF>VA - Report the 4 voltages defined as <CR><LF> –V1 = +3.3 VDC <CR><LF> –V2 = +5 VDC <CR><LF> –V3 = +12 VDC <CR><LF> –V4 = –12 VDC <CR><LF>FA - Report the 3 Fan speeds <CR><LF>SA - All status <CR><LF>TA - Report the 3 temperature sensors

PXI System Configuration with MAX

Configuration of the PXI system is handled through Measurement & Automation Explorer (MAX), included on the NI Driver CD-ROM packaged with your kit. MAX creates the `pxisys.ini` file which defines the layout and parameters of your PXI system. After installing the software on the NI Driver CD-ROM, the MAX icon will be present on the desktop. The configuration steps for single- or multiple-chassis systems are the same.

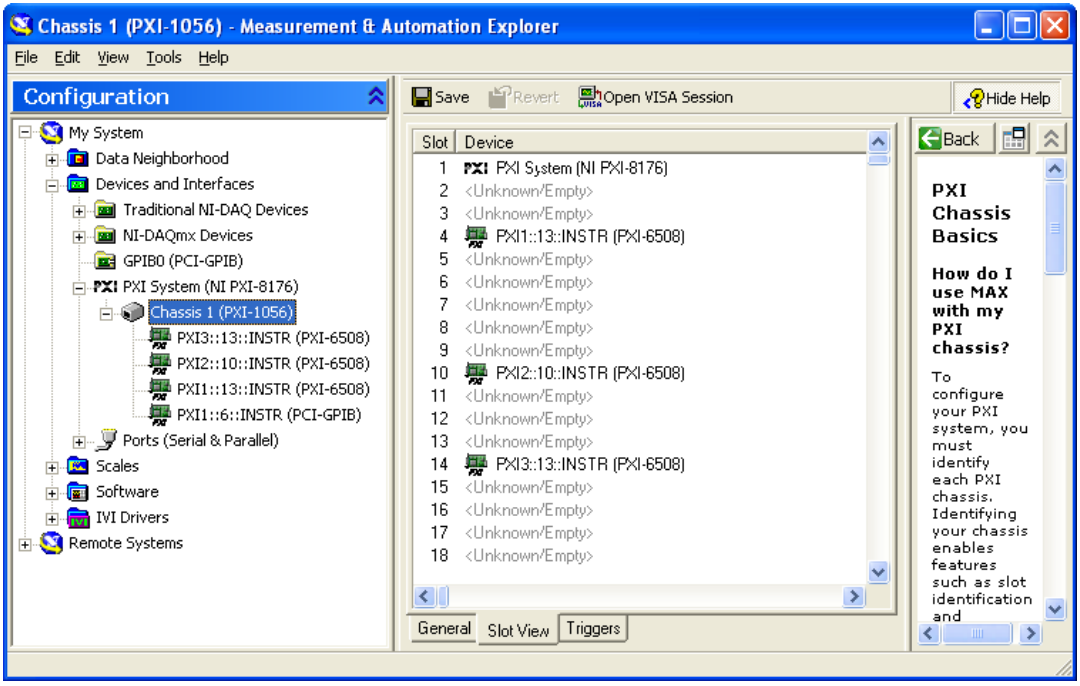


Figure 2-5. Multichassis Configuration in MAX

Basic PXI System Configuration

1. Launch MAX.
2. In the **Configuration** tree, click on the **Devices and Interfaces** branch to expand it.
3. If the PXI system controller has not yet been configured, it will be labeled “PXI System (Unidentified).” Right-click on this entry to display the popup menu, then select the appropriate controller model from the **Identify As** submenu.
4. Click on the **PXI System** controller and the chassis (or multiple chassis, in a multi-chassis configuration) will be listed below it. Identify each chassis by right-clicking on its entry, then selecting the appropriate chassis model through the **Identify As** submenu. Further expanding the **PXI System** branch will show all of the devices in the system that can be recognized by NI-VISA. Once your controller and all of your chassis have been identified, the required `pxisys.ini` file will be complete.

5. Apply the chassis number labels (shown in Figure 2-6) included with your kit to each chassis in your PXI system, and write in the chassis number accordingly in the white space.

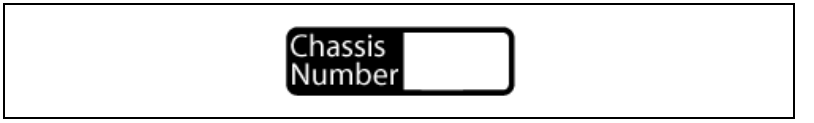


Figure 2-6. Chassis Number Label

Trigger Configuration in MAX

Each chassis has one or more trigger buses, each with eight lines numbered 0 through 7 that can be reserved and routed statically or dynamically. Static reservation "pre-allocates" a trigger line to prevent its configuration by a user program. Dynamic reservation/routing/deallocation is "on the fly" within a user program based upon National Instruments APIs such as NI-DAQmx. Static reservation of trigger lines can be implemented by the user in MAX through the **Triggers** tab. Reserved trigger lines will not be used by PXI modules dynamically configured by programs such as NI-DAQmx. This prevents the instruments from double-driving the trigger lines, possibly damaging devices in the chassis. In the default configuration, trigger lines on each bus are independent. For example, if trigger line 3 is asserted on trigger bus 0, by default it will not be automatically asserted on any other trigger bus.

Complete the following steps to reserve these trigger lines in MAX.

1. In the **Configuration** tree, click on the PXI chassis branch you want to configure.
2. Then, in the right-hand pane, toward the bottom, click on the **Triggers** tab.
3. Select which trigger lines you would like to statically reserve.
4. Click the **Apply** button.

PXI Trigger Bus Routing

Some National Instruments chassis, such as the PXI-1045 and the PXI-1056, have the capability to route triggers from one bus to others within the same chassis using the **Trigger Routing** tab in MAX, as shown in Figure 2-5. This tab allows the routing of triggers from any single trigger bus to all of the other trigger buses in the chassis.

Note Selecting any non-disabled routing automatically reserves the line in all trigger buses being routed to. If you are using NI-DAQmx, it will reserve and route trigger lines for you, so you won't have to route trigger lines manually.

Complete the following steps to configure trigger routings in MAX.

1. In the **Configuration** tree, select the chassis in which you want to route trigger lines.
2. In the right-hand pane, select the **Trigger Routing** tab near the bottom.
3. For each trigger line, select **Route Right**, **Route Outward From Middle**, or **Route Left** to route triggers on that line in the described direction, or select **Disabled** for the default behavior with no manual routing.
4. Click the **Apply** button.

Using System Configuration and Initialization Files

The PXI specification allows many combinations of PXI chassis and system modules. To assist system integrators, the manufacturers of PXI chassis and system modules must document the capabilities of their products. The minimum documentation requirements are contained in `.ini` files, which consist of ASCII text. System integrators, configuration utilities, and device drivers can use these `.ini` files.

The capability documentation for the PXI-1056 chassis is contained in the `chassis.ini` file on the software media that comes with the chassis. The information in this file is combined with information about the system controller to create a single system initialization file called `pxisys.ini` (PXI System Initialization). The system controller manufacturer either provides a `pxisys.ini` file for the particular chassis model that contains the system controller or provides a utility that can read an arbitrary `chassis.ini` file and generate the corresponding `pxisys.ini` file. System controllers from National Instruments use the Measurement & Automation Explorer (MAX) to generate the `pxisys.ini` file from the `chassis.ini` file.

Device drivers and other utility software read the `pxisys.ini` file to obtain system information. Device drivers should have no need to directly read the `chassis.ini` file. For detailed information regarding initialization files, refer to the PXI specification at `www.pxisa.org`.

3

Maintenance

This chapter describes basic maintenance procedures you can perform on the PXI-1056 chassis.

Caution Disconnect the power cable prior to servicing the PXI-1056 chassis.

Service Interval

Clean the chassis fan filter at a maximum interval of six months. Depending on the amount of use and ambient dust levels in the operating environment, the filter may require more frequent cleaning.

Clean dust from the chassis exterior (and interior) as needed, based on the operating environment. Periodic cleaning increases reliability.

Preparation

The information in this chapter is designed for use by qualified service personnel. Read the *Read Me First: Safety and Radio-Frequency Interference* document included with your kit before attempting any procedures in this chapter.

Caution Many components within the chassis are susceptible to static discharge damage. Service the chassis only in a static-free environment. Observe standard handling precautions for static-sensitive devices while servicing the chassis. Always wear a grounded wrist strap, or equivalent, while servicing the chassis.

Cleaning

Caution *Always* disconnect the AC power cable before cleaning or servicing the chassis.

Cleaning procedures consist of exterior and interior cleaning of the chassis and cleaning the fan filters. Refer to your module user documentation for information on cleaning individual CompactPCI or PXI modules.

Interior Cleaning

Use a dry, low-velocity stream of air to clean the interior of the chassis. Use a soft-bristle brush for cleaning around components.

Exterior Cleaning

Cautions Avoid getting moisture inside the chassis during exterior cleaning, especially through the top vents. Use just enough moisture to dampen the cloth.

Do *not* wash the front- or rear-panel connectors or switches. Cover these components while cleaning the chassis.

Do *not* use harsh chemical cleaning agents; they may damage the chassis. Avoid chemicals that contain benzene, toluene, xylene, acetone, or similar solvents.

Clean the exterior surfaces of the chassis with a dry lint-free cloth or a soft-bristle brush. If any dirt remains, wipe with a cloth moistened in a mild soap solution. Remove any soap residue by wiping with a cloth moistened with clear water. Do *not* use abrasive compounds on any part of the chassis.

Cleaning and Replacing the Fan Filter

A dirty fan filter can dramatically reduce the cooling performance of the PXI-1056 chassis. Clean the filter whenever they become visibly dirty. You can easily remove the chassis air filter from the rear of the chassis by removing the filter retainer. The filter cover and retainer are shown in Figure 1-2, *Rear View of the PXI-1056 Chassis*.

Clean the fan filter by washing it in a mild soap solution and then vacuuming or blowing air through it. Rinse the filter with water and allow it to dry before reinstalling it on the chassis.

If desired, you can replace the fan filter with part number 150139-C from Air Filtration Products, Inc., Tucson, AZ 85705.

The same filter media can be purchased in sheets, and cut to the appropriate size.

Resetting the AC Mains Circuit Breaker

If the PXI-1056 is connected to an AC source and encounters an over-current condition, the circuit breaker on the rear panel will trip to prevent damage to the chassis. Complete the following steps to reset the circuit breaker.

1. Set the front-panel power switch to the Off position.
2. Disconnect the AC power cable.
3. Depress the circuit breaker to reset it.
4. Reconnect the AC power cable.
5. Set the power switch to the On position.

If the circuit breaker trips again, complete the following steps.

1. Press the front-panel power switch to the Standby position.
2. Disconnect the AC power cable.
3. Remove all modules from the chassis.
4. Complete the procedure described in the *Connecting to Power Source* section of Chapter 2, *Installation and Configuration*. If any of the monitoring LEDs are not a steady green, contact National Instruments.
5. Verify that the PXI-1056 can meet the power requirements of your CompactPCI or PXI modules. Overloading the chassis can cause the breaker to trip. Refer to Appendix A, *Specifications*.
6. The over-current condition that caused the circuit breaker to trip may be due to a faulty CompactPCI or PXI module. Refer to the documentation supplied with the modules for troubleshooting information.

Replacing the Modular Power Supply

This section describes how to remove, configure, and install the PXI-1056 power-supply shuttle.

Caution Disconnect the power cable prior to replacing the power supply shuttle.

Before connecting the power-supply shuttle to a power source, read this section and the *Read Me First: Safety and Radio-Frequency Interference* document included with the kit.

Removal

The PXI-1056 power-supply shuttle is a replacement part for the PXI-1056 chassis. Before attempting to replace the power-supply shuttle, verify that there is adequate clearance behind the chassis. Set the power switch on the front panel to the Off position. Disconnect the power cable and any other cables from the power-supply shuttle on the rear of the chassis. Identify the 4 screws that attach the power-supply shuttle back cover to the chassis. Refer to Figure 1-2, *Rear View of the PXI-1056 Chassis*, for the screw locations. Using a number 1 Phillips screwdriver, remove the screws. Pull on the two rear handles of the power-supply shuttle cover to remove it. Unscrew the two thumbscrews on the bottom of the power supply shuttle and remove the shuttle from the rear of the chassis.

Note The 4 power supply shuttle screws (4-40 × 1/4 in.) are not explicitly identified in Figure 1-2, *Rear View of the PXI-1056 Chassis*, but it can be used as a visual reference. There are four screws evenly spaced along the left and right edges.

Installation

Ensure that there is no visible damage to the new power-supply shuttle. Verify that the housing and connector on the new power-supply shuttle have no foreign material inside. Install the new power-supply shuttle into the opening on the rear of the chassis. Tighten the two thumbscrews with a flat-head screwdriver using 5 in. lbs of torque, install the back cover, and tighten the 4 screws with a Phillips screwdriver (maximum torque of 5 in. lbs).

Configuration

The fan-speed selector switch is on the rear panel of the power-supply shuttle. Refer to Figure 1-2, *Rear View of the PXI-1056 Chassis*, to locate the fan-speed selector. Select HIGH for maximum cooling performance (recommended) or AUTO for quieter operation. When set to AUTO, air-intake temperature determines the fan speed.

Connecting Safety Ground

Refer to the *Connecting Safety Ground* section of Chapter 2, *Installation and Configuration*.

Connecting to Power Source

Refer to the *Connecting to Power Source* section of Chapter 2, *Installation and Configuration*.

A

Specifications

Caution If the PXI-1056 chassis is used in a manner inconsistent with the instructions or specifications listed by National Instruments, the protective features of the chassis may be impaired.

This appendix contains specifications for the PXI-1056 chassis.

Electrical

AC Input

Input voltage range..... 100–240 VAC

Operating voltage range[1]..... 90–264 VAC

Input frequency ..... 50/60 Hz

Operating frequency range[1] ..... 47–63 Hz

Input current rating..... 10–5 A

Over-current protection..... 12 A circuit breaker

Line regulation

- 3.3 V..... <±1%
- 5 V..... <±1%
- ±12 V ..... <±1%

Efficiency ..... 70% minimum

[1] The operating range is guaranteed by design.

Power disconnect.....The AC power cable provides main power disconnect. Depressing the front-panel power switch controls the internal chassis power supply that provides DC power to the CompactPCI/PXI backplane.

DC Output

DC current capacity (I_{MP})

Voltage	0–55 °C
+3.3 V	40 A
+5 V	59 A
+12 V	9 A
–12 V	4.5 A

Load regulation

Voltage	Load Regulation
+3.3 V	<0.5%
+12 V	<0.5%
+5 V	<0.5%
–12 V	<0.5%

Maximum ripple and noise (20 MHz bandwidth)

Voltage	Maximum Ripple and Noise
+3.3 V	50 mV_{pp}
+12 V	120 mV_{pp}
+5 V	50 mV_{pp}
–12 V	120 mV_{pp}

Caution Be sure to limit DC output to 500 W above 50° C.

Over-current protection..... All outputs protected from short circuit and overload with automatic recovery when the short or overload is removed.

Over-voltage protection[1]

3.3 V, 5 V, +12 V, –12 V..... 130% above nominal output voltage

Power-supply shuttle MTTR..... Replacement in under 5 minutes

Chassis Cooling

Per slot cooling capacity ..... Slot cooling capacity is 25 W with fan speed set to HIGH

Slot airflow direction ..... P1 to P2, bottom of module to top of module

Module cooling

System..... Forced air circulation (positive pressurization) through one 220 cfm fan with HIGH/AUTO speed selector

Intake ..... Right rear of chassis

Exhaust..... Along left side of chassis

Power supply cooling

System..... Forced air circulation through integrated fan

Intake ..... Right rear of chassis

Exhaust..... Along left side of chassis

[1] To reset over-voltage protection, remove the mains for 30 seconds and then power back up.

Safety

The PXI-1056 was designed to meet the requirements of the following standards of safety for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use:

- EN 61010-1, IEC 61010-1
- UL 61010-1
- CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 61010-1

Note For UL and other safety certifications, refer to the product label, or visit `ni.com/certification`, search by model number or product line, and click the appropriate link in the Certification column.

Electromagnetic Compatibility

EMC	CE, C-Tick, and FCC Part 15 (Class A) compliant
Emissions	EN 55011 Class A @ 10 m FCC Part 15A above 1 GHz
Immunity	Evaluated to EN 61326:1997 + A2:2001, Table 1

Note For EMC compliance, operate this device with shielded cabling.

CE Compliance

This product meets the essential requirements of applicable European Directives, as amended for CE marking, as follows:

Low-Voltage Directive (safety)	73/23/EEC
Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive (EMC)	89/336/EEC

Note Refer to the Declaration of Conformity (DoC) for this product for any additional regulatory compliance information. To obtain the DoC for this product, visit `ni.com/certification`, search by model number or product line, and click the appropriate link in the Certification column.

Environmental

Operating temperature..... 0 to 55 °C

Storage temperature ..... –40 to 71 °C

Relative humidity

Operating ..... 10 to 90% non condensing

Nonoperational (storage) ..... 5 to 95% non conducting

Shock

Operational[1,2] ..... 30 g peak, half sine, 11 ms pulse

Nonoperational[1,2] ..... 30 g, half sine, 11 ms pulse

Operating location..... Indoor use

Random vibration

Operational[1,3] ..... 5 to 500 Hz, 0.31 g_{RMS}

Nonoperational[1,3] ..... 5 to 500 Hz, 2.46 g_{RMS}

Altitude..... 2,000 m

Measurement Category II

Pollution Degree 2

[1] Ambient temperature 25 °C.

[2] Tested in accordance with IEC-60068-2-27. Test profile developed in accordance with MIL-PRF-28800F.

[3] Tested in accordance with IEC-60068-2-64. Nonoperating test profile developed in accordance with MIL-PRF-28800F and MIL-STD-810E Method 514.

Backplane

Size .....3U/6U-sized; one 3U system slot (with three system expansion slots) and 17 3U peripheral slots, or any combination up to 7 6U cards and 3U cards. Compliant with IEEE 1101.10 mechanical packaging. *PXI Hardware Specification, Revision 2.2* compliant. Accepts both PXI and CompactPCI (PICMG 2.0 R 3.0) 3U and 6U modules.

V(I/O)[1] .....+5 V

Backplane bare-board material .....UL 94 V-0 Recognized

Backplane connectors .....Conforms to IEC 917 and IEC 1076-4-101, and are UL 94 V-0 rated

10 MHz System Reference Clock (10 MHz REF)

Maximum clock skew between slots.....250 ps

Built-in 10 MHz clock

- Accuracy.....±25 ppm (guaranteed over the operating temperature range)
- Maximum jitter.....5 ps RMS in 10 Hz to 1 MHz range

External clock sources

- Connectors.....Slot 2 J2 (pin D17; refer to Table B-4, *P2 (J2) Connector Pinout for the Star Trigger Slot*)
- Input frequency.....10 MHz ±100 ppm or better
- Input amplitude
  - Slot 2 .....5 V or 3.3 V, 10 MHz TTL signal

[1] V(I/O) is connected to the +5 V DC power plane, so the same specs apply to V(I/O) and +5 V.

Maximum jitter introduced
by backplane circuitry..... 1 ps RMS in 10 Hz to 1 MHz range

Mechanical

Overall dimensions (standard chassis)

Height..... 177.8 mm (7.0 in.)

Note 14.5 mm (0.57 in.) is added to height when feet are installed.

Width ..... 431.8 mm (17.0 in.)

Depth..... 457.2 mm (18.0 in.)

Weight..... 11 kg (24.3 lbs)

Chassis materials..... Sheet Aluminum (5052-H32, 3003-H14, and 6061-T6), Extruded Aluminum (6060-T6), Cold Rolled Steel, PC-ABS, Santoprene, Nylon

Finish..... Conductive Clear Iridite on Aluminum
Clear Chromate Zinc Plating on Cold Rolled Steel
Polyurethane Enamel

Figures A-1 and A-2 show the PXI-1056 dimensions. The holes shown are for the installation of the optional rack-mount kits as shown in Figure A-3. Notice that the front and rear rack mounting holes (size M4) are symmetrical.

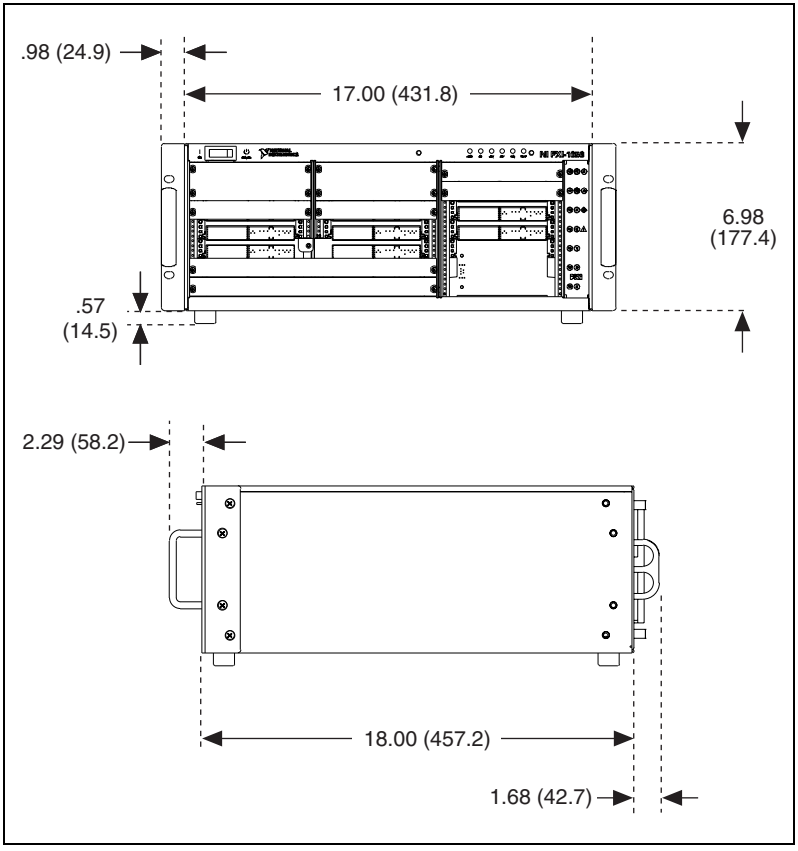


Figure A-1. PXI-1056 Dimensions (Front and Side) in Inches (mm)

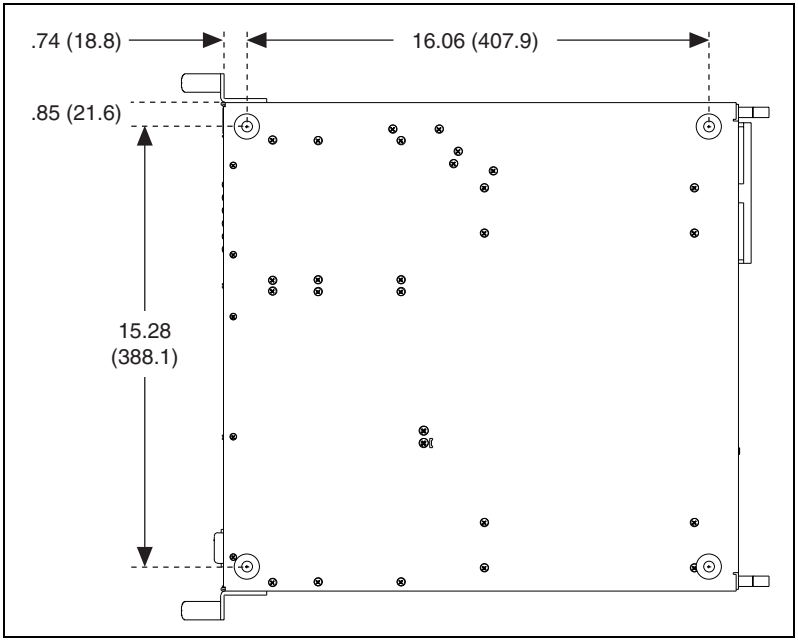
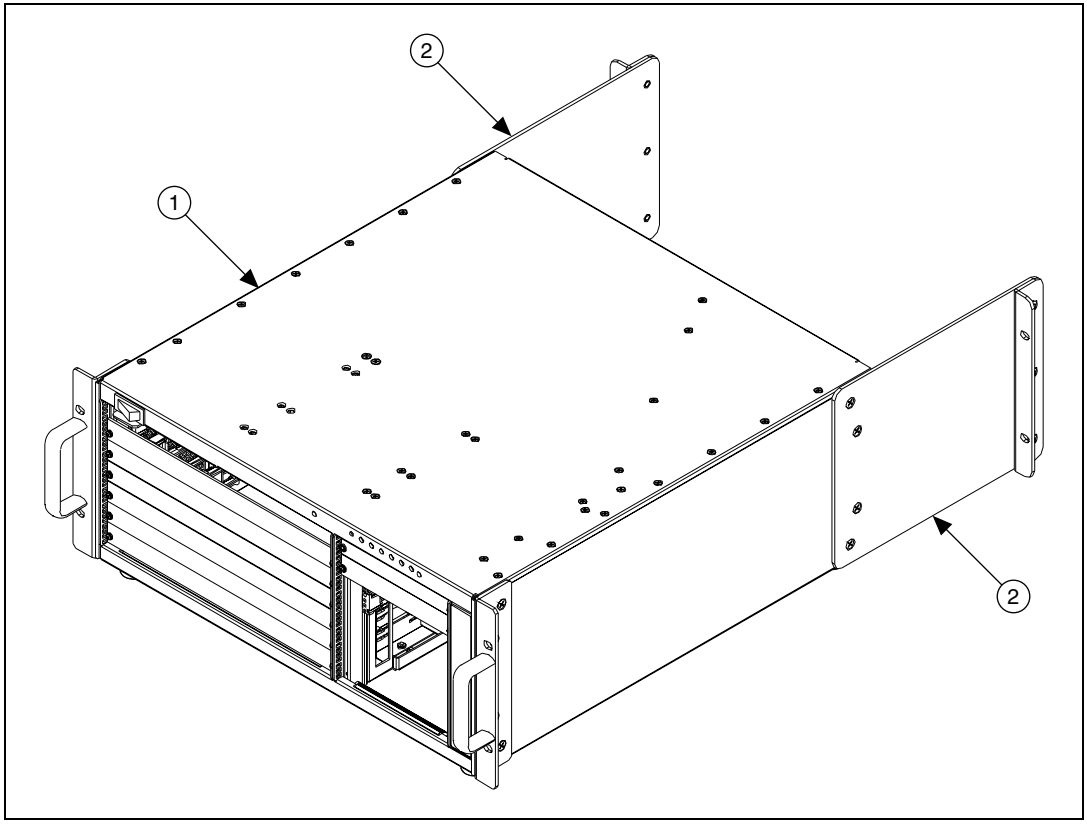


Figure A-2. PXI-1056 Dimensions (Bottom) in Inches (mm)

Figure A-3 shows the PXI-1056 rack-mount kit components.



1 PXI-1056 Chassis	2 Rack Mount Brackets

Figure A-3. PXI-1056 Rack Mount Components

B

Pinouts

This appendix describes the P1 and P2 connector pinouts for the PXI-1056 backplane.

Table B-1 shows the P1 (J1) connector pinout for the System Controller slot.

Table B-2 shows the P2 (J2) connector pinout for the System Controller slot.

Table B-3 shows the P1 (J1) connector pinout for the star trigger slot.

Table B-4 shows the P2 (J2) connector pinout for the star trigger slot.

Table B-5 shows the P1 (J1) connector pinout for the peripheral slots.

Table B-6 shows the P2 (J2) connector pinout for the peripheral slots.

Note PXI signals are shown in bold.

For more detailed information, refer to the *PXI Hardware Specification, Revision 2.1*. Contact the PXI Systems Alliance for a copy of the specification or visit `www.pxisa.org`.

Table B-1. P1 (J1) Connector Pinout for the System Controller Slot

Pin	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F
25	GND	5V	REQ64#	ENUM#	3.3V	5V	GND
24	GND	AD[1]	5V	V(I/O)	AD[0]	ACK64#	GND
23	GND	3.3V	AD[4]	AD[3]	5V	AD[2]	GND
22	GND	AD[7]	GND	3.3V	AD[6]	AD[5]	GND
21	GND	3.3V	AD[9]	AD[8]	M66EN	C/BE[0]#	GND
20	GND	AD[12]	GND	V(I/O)	AD[11]	AD[10]	GND
19	GND	3.3V	AD[15]	AD[14]	GND	AD[13]	GND
18	GND	SERR#	GND	3.3V	PAR	C/BE[1]#	GND
17	GND	3.3V	IPMB_SCL	IPMB_SDA	GND	PERR#	GND
16	GND	DEVSEL#	GND	V(I/O)	STOP#	LOCK#	GND
15	GND	3.3V	FRAME#	IRDY#	GND	TRDY#	GND
12–14	Key Area						
11	GND	AD[18]	AD[17]	AD[16]	GND	C/BE[2]#	GND
10	GND	AD[21]	GND	3.3V	AD[20]	AD[19]	GND
9	GND	C/BE[3]#	GND	AD[23]	GND	AD[22]	GND
8	GND	AD[26]	GND	V(I/O)	AD[25]	AD[24]	GND
7	GND	AD[30]	AD[29]	AD[28]	GND	AD[27]	GND
6	GND	REQ0#	GND	3.3V	CLK0	AD[31]	GND
5	GND	BRSVP1A5	BRSVP1B5	RST#	GND	GNT0#	GND
4	GND	IPMB_PWR	HEALTHY#	V(I/O)	INTP	INTS	GND
3	GND	INTA#	INTB#	INTC#	5V	INTD#	GND
2	GND	TCK	5V	TMS	TDO	TDI	GND
1	GND	5V	–12V	TRST#	+12V	5V	GND

Table B-2. P2 (J2) Connector Pinout for the System Controller Slot

Pin	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F
22	GND	GA4	GA3	GA2	GA1	GA0	GND
21	GND	CLK6	GND	RSV	RSV	RSV	GND
20	GND	CLK5	GND	RSV	GND	RSV	GND
19	GND	GND	GND	SMB_SDA	SMB_SCL	SMB_ALERT#	GND
18	GND	**PXI_TRIG3**	**PXI_TRIG4**	**PXI_TRIG5**	GND	**PXI_TRIG6**	GND
17	GND	**PXI_TRIG2**	GND	PRST#	REQ6#	GNT6#	GND
16	GND	**PXI_TRIG1**	**PXI_TRIG0**	DEG#	GND	**PXI_TRIG7**	GND
15	GND	**PXI_BRSVA15**	GND	FAL#	REQ5#	GNT5#	GND
14	GND	BP(I/O)	BP(I/O)	BP(I/O)	GND	BP(I/O)	GND
13	GND	BP(I/O)	GND	V(I/O)	BP(I/O)	BP(I/O)	GND
12	GND	BP(I/O)	BP(I/O)	BP(I/O)	GND	BP(I/O)	GND
11	GND	BP(I/O)	GND	V(I/O)	BP(I/O)	BP(I/O)	GND
10	GND	BP(I/O)	BP(I/O)	BP(I/O)	GND	BP(I/O)	GND
9	GND	BP(I/O)	GND	V(I/O)	BP(I/O)	BP(I/O)	GND
8	GND	BP(I/O)	BP(I/O)	BP(I/O)	GND	BP(I/O)	GND
7	GND	BP(I/O)	GND	V(I/O)	BP(I/O)	BP(I/O)	GND
6	GND	BP(I/O)	BP(I/O)	BP(I/O)	GND	BP(I/O)	GND
5	GND	BP(I/O)	64EN#	V(I/O)	BP(I/O)	BP(I/O)	GND
4	GND	V(I/O)	**PXI_BRSVB4**	BP(I/O)	GND	BP(I/O)	GND
3	GND	CLK4	GND	GNT3#	REQ4#	GNT4#	GND
2	GND	CLK2	CLK3	SYSEN#	GNT2#	REQ3#	GND
1	GND	CLK1	GND	REQ1#	GNT1#	REQ2#	GND

Table B-3. P1 (J1) Connector Pinout for the Star Trigger Slot

Pin	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F
25	GND	5V	REQ64#	ENUM#	3.3V	5V	GND
24	GND	AD[1]	5V	V(I/O)	AD[0]	ACK64#	GND
23	GND	3.3V	AD[4]	AD[3]	5V	AD[2]	GND
22	GND	AD[7]	GND	3.3V	AD[6]	AD[5]	GND
21	GND	3.3V	AD[9]	AD[8]	M66EN	C/BE[0]#	GND
20	GND	AD[12]	GND	V(I/O)	AD[11]	AD[10]	GND
19	GND	3.3V	AD[15]	AD[14]	GND	AD[13]	GND
18	GND	SERR#	GND	3.3V	PAR	C/BE[1]#	GND
17	GND	3.3V	IPMB_SCL	IPMB_SDA	GND	PERR#	GND
16	GND	DEVSEL#	GND	V(I/O)	STOP#	LOCK#	GND
15	GND	3.3V	FRAME#	IRDY#	BD_SEL#	TRDY#	GND
12–14	Key Area						
11	GND	AD[18]	AD[17]	AD[16]	GND	C/BE[2]#	GND
10	GND	AD[21]	GND	3.3V	AD[20]	AD[19]	GND
9	GND	C/BE[3]#	IDSEL	AD[23]	GND	AD[22]	GND
8	GND	AD[26]	GND	V(I/O)	AD[25]	AD[24]	GND
7	GND	AD[30]	AD[29]	AD[28]	GND	AD[27]	GND
6	GND	REQ#	GND	3.3V	CLK	AD[31]	GND
5	GND	BRSVP1A5	BRSVP1B5	RST#	GND	GNT#	GND
4	GND	IPMB_PWR	HEALTHY#	V(I/O)	INTP	INTS	GND
3	GND	INTA#	INTB#	INTC#	5V	INTD#	GND
2	GND	TCK	5V	TMS	TDO	TDI	GND
1	GND	5V	–12V	TRST#	+12V	5V	GND

Table B-4. P2 (J2) Connector Pinout for the Star Trigger Slot

Pin	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F
22	GND	GA4	GA3	GA2	GA1	GA0	GND
21	GND	**PXI_LBR0**	RSV	**PXI_LBR1**	**PXI_LBR2**	**PXI_LBR3**	GND
20	GND	**PXI_LBR4**	**PXI_LBR5**	**PXI_STAR0**	GND	**PXI_STAR1**	GND
19	GND	**PXI_STAR2**	RSV	**PXI_STAR3**	**PXI_STAR4**	**PXI_STAR5**	GND
18	GND	**PXI_TRIG3**	**PXI_TRIG4**	**PXI_TRIG5**	GND	**PXI_TRIG6**	GND
17	GND	**PXI_TRIG2**	GND	RSV	**PXI_CLK10_IN**	**PXI_CLK10**	GND
16	GND	**PXI_TRIG1**	**PXI_TRIG0**	RSV	GND	**PXI_TRIG7**	GND
15	GND	**PXI_BRSVA15**	GND	RSV	**PXI_STAR6**	**PXI_LBR6**	GND
14	GND	RSV	RSV	RSV	GND	RSV	GND
13	GND	RSV	GND	V(I/O)	RSV	RSV	GND
12	GND	RSV	RSV	RSV	GND	RSV	GND
11	GND	RSV	GND	V(I/O)	RSV	RSV	GND
10	GND	RSV	RSV	RSV	GND	RSV	GND
9	GND	RSV	GND	V(I/O)	RSV	RSV	GND
8	GND	RSV	RSV	RSV	GND	RSV	GND
7	GND	RSV	GND	V(I/O)	RSV	RSV	GND
6	GND	RSV	RSV	RSV	GND	RSV	GND
5	GND	RSV	GND	V(I/O)	RSV	RSV	GND
4	GND	V(I/O)	**PXI_BRSVB4**	RSV	GND	RSV	GND
3	GND	**PXI_LBR7**	GND	**PXI_LBR8**	**PXI_LBR9**	**PXI_LBR10**	GND
2	GND	**PXI_LBR11**	**PXI_LBR12**	UNC	**PXI_STAR7**	**PXI_STAR8**	GND
1	GND	**PXI_STAR9**	GND	**PXI_STAR10**	**PXI_STAR11**	**PXI_STAR12**	GND

Table B-5. P1 (J1) Connector Pinout for the Generic Peripheral Slot

Pin	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F
25	GND	5V	REQ64#	ENUM#	3.3V	5V	GND
24	GND	AD[1]	5V	V(I/O)	AD[0]	ACK64#	GND
23	GND	3.3V	AD[4]	AD[3]	5V	AD[2]	GND
22	GND	AD[7]	GND	3.3V	AD[6]	AD[5]	GND
21	GND	3.3V	AD[9]	AD[8]	M66EN	C/BE[0]#	GND
20	GND	AD[12]	GND	V(I/O)	AD[11]	AD[10]	GND
19	GND	3.3V	AD[15]	AD[14]	GND	AD[13]	GND
18	GND	SERR#	GND	3.3V	PAR	C/BE[1]#	GND
17	GND	3.3V	IPMB_SCL	IPMB_SDA	GND	PERR#	GND
16	GND	DEVSEL#	GND	V(I/O)	STOP#	LOCK#	GND
15	GND	3.3V	FRAME#	IRDY#	BD_SEL#	TRDY#	GND
12–14	Key Area						
11	GND	AD[18]	AD[17]	AD[16]	GND	C/BE[2]#	GND
10	GND	AD[21]	GND	3.3V	AD[20]	AD[19]	GND
9	GND	C/BE[3]#	IDSEL	AD[23]	GND	AD[22]	GND
8	GND	AD[26]	GND	V(I/O)	AD[25]	AD[24]	GND
7	GND	AD[30]	AD[29]	AD[28]	GND	AD[27]	GND
6	GND	REQ#	GND	3.3V	CLK	AD[31]	GND
5	GND	BRSVP1A5	BRSVP1B5	RST#	GND	GNT#	GND
4	GND	IPMB_PWR	HEALTHY#	V(I/O)	INTP	INTS	GND
3	GND	INTA#	INTB#	INTC#	5V	INTD#	GND
2	GND	TCK	5V	TMS	TDO	TDI	GND
1	GND	5V	–12V	TRST#	+12V	5V	GND

Table B-6. P2 (J2) Connector Pinout for the Generic Peripheral Slot

Pin	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F
22	GND	GA4	GA3	GA2	GA1	GA0	GND
21	GND	**PXI_LBR0**	RSV	**PXI_LBR1**	**PXI_LBR2**	**PXI_LBR3**	GND
20	GND	**PXI_LBR4**	**PXI_LBR5**	**PXI_LBL0**	GND	**PXI_LBL1**	GND
19	GND	**PXI_LBL2**	RSV	**PXI_LBL3**	**PXI_LBL4**	**PXI_LBL5**	GND
18	GND	**PXI_TRIG3**	**PXI_TRIG4**	**PXI_TRIG5**	GND	**PXI_TRIG6**	GND
17	GND	**PXI_TRIG2**	GND	RSV	**PXI_STAR**	**PXI_CLK10**	GND
16	GND	**PXI_TRIG1**	**PXI_TRIG0**	RSV	GND	**PXI_TRIG7**	GND
15	GND	**PXI_BRSVA15**	GND	RSV	**PXI_LBL6**	**PXI_LBR6**	GND
14	GND	RSV	RSV	RSV	GND	RSV	GND
13	GND	RSV	GND	V(I/O)	RSV	RSV	GND
12	GND	RSV	RSV	RSV	GND	RSV	GND
11	GND	RSV	GND	V(I/O)	RSV	RSV	GND
10	GND	RSV	RSV	RSV	GND	RSV	GND
9	GND	RSV	GND	V(I/O)	RSV	RSV	GND
8	GND	RSV	RSV	RSV	GND	RSV	GND
7	GND	RSV	GND	V(I/O)	RSV	RSV	GND
6	GND	RSV	RSV	RSV	GND	RSV	GND
5	GND	RSV	GND	V(I/O)	RSV	RSV	GND
4	GND	V(I/O)	64EN#	RSV	GND	RSV	GND
3	GND	**PXI_LBR7**	GND	**PXI_LBR8**	**PXI_LBR9**	**PXI_LBR10**	GND
2	GND	**PXI_LBR11**	**PXI_LBR12**	UNC	**PXI_LBL7**	**PXI_LBL8**	GND
1	GND	**PXI_LBL9**	GND	**PXI_LBL10**	**PXI_LBL11**	**PXI_LBL12**	GND

C

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Glossary

Symbol	Prefix	Value
p	pico	10^{-12}
n	nano	10^{-9}
μ	micro	10^{-6}
m	milli	10^{-3}
k	kilo	10^{3}
M	mega	10^{6}
G	giga	10^{9}
T	tera	10^{12}

Symbols

°	Degrees.
≥	Equal or greater than.
≤	Equal or less than.
%	Percent.
Ω	Ohms.

A

A	Amperes.
AC	Alternating current.
ANSI	American National Standards Institute.
AUTO	Automatic fan speed control.
AWG	American Wire Gauge.

B

backplane	An assembly, typically a printed circuit board, with connectors and signal paths that bus the connector pins.
BNC	Bayonet Neill Concelman connector; a commonly used coaxial connector.

C

C	Celsius.
cfm	Cubic feet per minute.
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations.
cm	Centimeters.
CompactPCI	An adaptation of the Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Specification 2.1 or later for industrial and/or embedded applications requiring a more robust mechanical form factor than desktop PCI. It uses industry standard mechanical components and high-performance connector technologies to provide an optimized system intended for rugged applications. It is electrically compatible with the PCI Specification, which enables low-cost PCI components to be utilized in a mechanical form factor suited for rugged environments.
CSA	Canadian Standards Association.

D

daisy-chain	A method of propagating signals along a bus, in which the devices are prioritized on the basis of their position on the bus.
DB-9	A 9-pin D-sub connector.
DC	Direct current.
DoC	Declaration of Conformity.
D-sub	Subminiature D connector.

E

efficiency	Ratio of output power to input power, expressed as a percentage.
EIA	Electronic Industries Association.
Embedded system controller	A module configured for installation in slot 1 of a PXI chassis. This device is unique in the PXI system in that it performs the system controller functions, including clock sourcing and arbitration for data transfers across the backplane. Installing such a device into any other slot can damage the device, the PXI backplane, or both.
EMC	Electromagnetic Compatibility.
EMI	Electromagnetic Interference.

F

FCC	Federal Communications Commission.
filler panel	A blank module front panel used to fill empty slots in the chassis.

G

g	(1) grams; (2) a measure of acceleration approximately equal to 9.8 m/s^2.
GPIB	General Purpose Interface Bus (IEEE 488).
g_{RMS}	A measure of random vibration. The root mean square of acceleration levels in a random vibration test profile.

H

hr	Hours.
Hz	Hertz; cycles per second.

I

IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission; an organization that sets international electrical and electronics standards.
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers.
I_{MP}	Mainframe peak current.
in.	Inches.
inhibit	To turn off.

J

jitter	A measure of the small, rapid variations in clock transition times from their nominal regular intervals. Units: seconds RMS.

K

kg	Kilograms.
km	Kilometers.

L

lb	Pounds.
LED	Light emitting diode.
line regulation	The maximum steady-state percentage that a DC voltage output will change as a result of a specified change in input AC voltage (step change from 90 to 132 VAC or 180 to 264 VAC).
load regulation	The maximum steady-state percentage that a DC voltage output will change as a result of a step change from no-load to full-load output current.

M

m	Meters.
MAX	NI Measurement & Automation Explorer, the utility which allows you to configure and test your PXI system.
MHz	Megahertz. One million Hertz; one Hertz equals one cycle per second.
ms	Millisecond, one thousandth of a second (10^{-3}).
MTBF	Mean time between failure.
MTTR	Mean time to repair.

N

NEMA	National Electrical Manufacturers Association.
NI	National Instruments.
NI-DAQmx	National Instruments driver which controls the operation of National Instruments data acquisition (DAQ) devices.
NI-VISA	National Instruments' implementation of the VISA (Virtual Instrument System Architecture) I/O standard. NI-VISA provides support for the VISA API, and also provides VISAIC, a utility for instrument configuration and I/O function execution.
ns	Nanosecond, one billionth of a second (10^{-9}).

P

power-supply shuttle	A removable module that contains the chassis power supply.
ppm	Parts-per-million.
ps	Picosecond, one trillionth of a second (10^{-12}).

PXI	PCI eXtensions for Instrumentation. PXI is an implementation of CompactPCI with added electrical features that meet the high performance requirements of instrumentation applications by providing triggering, local buses, and system clock capabilities.
PXI_CLK10	10 MHz PXI system reference clock.

R

RMS	Root mean square.

S

s	Seconds.
skew	Deviation in signal transmission times.
slot blocker	An assembly installed into an empty slot to improve the airflow in adjacent slots.
ST	Star trigger.
standby	The backplane is unpowered (off), but the chassis is still connected to AC power mains.
star trigger slot	This slot is located at slot 2 and has a dedicated trigger line between each peripheral slot. Use this slot for a module with ST functionality that can provide individual triggers to all other peripherals.
system reference clock	A 10 MHz clock, also called PXI_CLK10, that is distributed to all peripheral slots in the chassis, as well as a BNC connector on the rear of chassis labeled *10 MHz REF OUT*. The system reference clock can be used for synchronization of multiple modules in a measurement or control system. The 10 MHz REF IN and OUT BNC connectors on the rear of the chassis can be used to synchronize multiple chassis to one reference clock. The PXI backplane specification defines implementation guidelines for PXI_CLK10.

T

TTL	Transistor-transistor logic.

U

UL	Underwriter's Laboratories.

V

V	Volts.
VAC	Volts alternating current, or V_{rms}.
V_{pp}	Peak-to-peak voltage.

W

W	Watts.

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